

THE JEWS

A REPLY TO MR. DAVITT

Rev. J. Creagh, C.S.S.R., and the "Freeman's Journal" Letter

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON THE PRESENT SITUATION

At the weekly meetings of the Arch-Confraternity of the Holy Family at the Redemptorist Church on Monday and Tuesday nights, the Rev. Father Creagh, C.S.S.R., Spiritual Director, referred at length to the letter from Mr. Michael Davitt, which appeared in Monday's *Freeman* on the subject of Jewish trade in Limerick, to which attention was drawn by Father Creagh at the Confraternity last week. At the beginning of his remarks Father Creagh said he desired it to be thoroughly understood that he entirely and fully deprecated any violence towards the Jews. Such was never his intention, and he felt sure his advice on the matter would be followed by the people. Violence of any kind would only ruin the people's cause. The only reason for which he took up this question was merely to save the Confraternity men from the ruinous trade of the Jews; and the Jewish religion, as a religion had nothing whatever to do with his statements. He noticed that the *Munster News* had stated that last week "the church by arrangement was kept with closed doors." That was not so, but every member knew that the church on Monday and Tuesday nights was only open for members of the Confraternity or those who intended to join it, and no one but members had a right to come in there. Only this rule was enforced on Monday and Tuesday night last.

Mr. Davitt's Letter

Continuing, the Rev. Father Creagh said.—At the last meeting I warned you to beware of becoming the slaves of Jewish usurers. I pointed out to you that the Jews were ever the greatest haters of the name of Jesus Christ, and of everything Christian. I told you how they had wormed themselves into every form of business—that, whereas they had come here a miserable tribe, they had enriched themselves upon our poverty, and I asked you to consider well whether or not we were to allow them to fasten themselves so tightly on us that we and our children should be the helpless victims of their rapacity. My address to you was reported in the public Press, and has caused no small sensation in the country at large, for, as the *Daily Independent* says—"It is a question of more than local interest, and one that will require to be dealt with sooner or later. There are few things more remarkable in the recent history of Ireland than the extraordinary extent to which the Jews have invaded the country. At the present moment they seem to swim all over the land, and their peculiar methods of business have become very unpleasantly felt in the various centres of population. They have settled down in large numbers in Dublin, Belfast, and apparently also in other Irish cities and towns, and

to defend itself against them. Let us defend ourselves before their heels are too firmly planted upon our necks. Again, Mr. Davitt writes:—"In the sermon or speech referred to, which has been fully reported in the Limerick papers, I find the following words:—'They slew St. Stephen the First Martyr and St. James the Apostle, and ever since as often as opportunity offered they did not hesitate to shed Christian blood, and that even in the meanest and most cruel manner, as in the case of the holy martyr, St. Simeone, who, though a mere child, they took and crucified out of hatred and derision towards Our Lord Jesus Christ. Nowadays they dare not kidnap and slay Christian children, but they will not hesitate to expose them to a longer and even more cruel martyrdom by taking the clothes off their back and the bit out of their mouths. Twenty years ago and less Jews were known only by name and evil repute in Limerick. They were sucking the blood of other nations, but these nations rose up and turned them out. And they came to our land to fasten themselves on us like leeches and to draw our blood when they had been forced away from other countries. They have, indeed, fastened themselves upon us, and now the question is, whether or not we will allow them to fasten themselves still more upon us, until we and our children are the helpless victims of their rapacity. Nowadays they dare not kidnap and slay Christian children. Sir, it was atrocious language like this which, in May last, was responsible for some of the most hideous crimes possible to perverted humanity, in a Russian city. There is not one atom of truth in the horrible allegation about ritual murder, here insinuated against this persecuted race. Again and again, to their eternal credit, the Popes of the Middle Ages condemned this invention of sordid purpose or of blind hate, as untrue, un-Christian, and reprehensible, and no Pontiff has ever sanctioned the circulation of these abominable stories, the dissemination of which has led to the slaughter of tens of thousands of innocent lives throughout Europe in past times."

Now, I did not insinuate ritual murder.

I protest against such a false assertion, nor did I ever mean to raise religious strife against the Jews, for there is no reason to be afraid of the Jews making proselytes; but since I am challenged, let me simply translate a few pages from one of the greatest historians of the Catholic Church—one who would not relate a falsehood—*l'Abbe Rohrbacher*, in the "*Historie Universelle de l'Eglise Catholique*." Here is what *l'Abbe Rohrbacher* says:—"About this time (1185) the Jews had come into evil

simply translating, let him. But I do not want to treat this as a religious question, as I have said—my sole reason for speaking was because of the usurious trade that the Jews are carrying on in our midst. Their method of trade is nothing new—here is an extract from Pastor's History of the Popes. Speaking of usury, he says:—"In the latter half of the fifteenth century, it was the Franciscans, who, with the sanction of the Apostolic See, took this social reform in hand. Intercourse with all classes of society had rendered them familiar with the pitiless greed with which Jewish and Christian money-lenders took advantage of a temporary embarrassment

to demand incredible high interest.

To prevent the extortionate trading upon the need of the smaller town-folk, the Franciscans resolved to found institutions where anyone in need of ready money could obtain it in exchange for some pledge, and without interest, the working capital of the scheme being supplied by voluntary contributors, collections, gifts, legacies, hence the expression mons (mountain), meaning a heap of money, the owner of which was supposed to be the poor in general, or the institution. The Popes at once recognised the importance of these establishments, and encouraged them to the utmost of their power. St. Bernardino de Feltra especially was indefatigable in this direction. The extraordinary rapid diffusion of these institutions is the best proof that they responded to a real want especially in the smaller towns. They met also with plenty of resistance. The war that was carried on against them was significant as a proof of the predominance and social power, which through the control of the exchange, the Jews had acquired in Italy at the time. In St. Bernardino's unwearied and unsparring denunciation of the Jews we are led to see what a baneful influence they exercised throughout the whole of Italy, and how they drained the life-blood of the people both rich and poor. The result was a widespread anti-Semitic movement, which sometimes led to reprehensible excesses. St. Bernardino must not be held responsible for these, for he denounced the Christian usurers as well as the Jews, and deprecated all violence. "No one," he said, in his sermon at Crema, "who values the salvation of his soul will dare to injure the Jews, either in their person or their property, or in any other way. For we owe Justice and Christian charity to all men, and the ordinances of the Popes and the spirit of Christianity alike enjoin this, but on the other hand the Church forbids us to maintain intimate relations with the Jews." Nevertheless some Jewish usurers endeavoured to procure his assassination. At Modena a Jewess sent him some poisoned fruit. St. Bernardino escaped and continued his labours. In 1486 Innocent VIII called him to Rome, and soon after a Bill in favour of the Monte was issued.—History of the Popes by Pastor. Mr. Davitt complains that I, in a spirit of pretended zeal, endeavoured "to stir up a spirit of barbarous malignity." I will let you, my brothers, say whether or not my zeal is pretended. It can hardly be pretended zeal to work here day after day without one day's holiday in this year, without an hour's rest during the day and even during the short hours allowed for sleep by our rules—to work during these hours for you. But let God alone judge the priest's zeal. Mr. Davitt again proceeds:—"I protest as an Irishman and as a Catholic against this spirit of barbarous malignity being introduced into Ireland, under the pretended form of material regard to the

numbers to our convic establishments than the natives, and who openly proclaim that they would rather the country that grants them hospitality be ruined than that the interests of their race should suffer, the kindly feeling which all sensible Englishmen feel for their Catholic countrymen is bound to disappear. Thus far, I am glad to say, the attitude of the Roman Catholics towards the alien plague has been as loyal as that of other Englishmen. British Protestants will never forget that the *Sunrise*, owned and edited by Lady Sykes, a Catholic lady, was the only newspaper in London that had the courage to publish ungarbled reports of the evidence supplied the Immigration Commission respecting the utter vileness of our Yiddish imports. The *Jewish Chronicle* suggests that the Roman Catholics should oppose restriction because the Roman Catholics who come here are themselves the victims of religious persecution. The only Catholic immigrants who have the right to be thus described are the French Catholics, and their persecutor is the Jew-dominated French Government. It is rather significant that notwithstanding almost every leading French Protestant has protested against the treatment of the monks and nuns, not a single Jew politician nor Jew controlled newspaper in France has uttered a word of protest. Needless to say, no Englishman favours a law which would exclude a body of men and women whose only crime is not usury, forgery, perjury, swindling, or brothel keeping, but a weakness for teaching, nursing, and charity. The only English paper other than a very weak, weekly sheet that has advocated their exclusion is the *St. James's Gazette*, which was then owned, if it is not now, by a German Jew, and which has always opposed the imposition of any restrictions on the Yiddish invasion.

Father Murphy's Advice

The Rev. Father Murphy, C.C. St. John's, Spiritual Director of the Women's Confraternity of that parish, addressed his congregation at their meeting last night on the subject of the Jews. He deprecated anything like recourse to violence. If the people owed money to the Jews they should pay it as they were bound to pay all their lawful debts. If it was their desire to get rid of the Israelites this was the best way to accomplish it, and when that was done then they need have no more dealings with them. The rev. director's words were listened to with intense interest by his congregation.

Rumoured Deputation to Dr. O'Dwyer

It is rumoured with some show of authority that a resolution has been adopted by the Jewish community on the subject of the assaults committed on them during their progress through some of the back streets of the city, and that a deputation is about to wait on his Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer with the purpose of seeking his lordship's intervention from further annoyance.

Situation To-day

As far as can be ascertained no annoyance has been caused to the Jewish section of the population, whose business carried them through our public thoroughfares to-day. At the same time police aid has been in evidence, and in every instance that has come under notice, a special constable

THE RAILWAY FATA

INQUEST ON THIRD VIC

Death of Patrick Ma

Finding of the Jur

Mr. M. J. de Courcel, City Coroner, held yesterday at the County Infirmary, the inquest on the death of Patrick Madigan, 21, labourer, in the institution as a result of injuries inflicted on Friday morning when he was knocked down by a passing train, a fellow of his, Matthew Dwyer, being killed on the occasion. This, it may be mentioned, was the first death resulting from a train collision in the city. The poor fellow Dwyer was instantly and shockingly mutilated by the catastrophe, morning. A man named Slattery, a shunter with the Great Southern and Western Company, sustained fatal injuries the same night, while the victim of the present collision succumbed to his wounds on Sunday. The evidence was almost on all points that given at the inquest on the death of the latter and Madigan were by contractors constructing a bridge at the time of crossing the railway. In the act of crossing the railway tracks, the road passage at the time they were caught by the incoming train from Waterford, and in Limerick with the results already stated. Dr. Coffey, his evidence, stated he was called to see on Friday. He found a punctured wound on the right thigh, the bone of which sustained a compound fracture. There was also a bruise on the right elbow. Dr. Coffey, house surgeon, deposed that death resulted from the shock consequent on the accident. Madigan's case was critical, and he died about 12 o'clock on Friday night. After considering the evidence, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That said Patrick Madigan died on the 17th January instant, his death was caused by shock and concussion by being knocked down by a train on the 15th instant, and we are of opinion that there was gross negligence on the part of the Motherwell Bridge Company, by whom employed, in allowing him to cross the line when the mail train was overdue, and being no necessity for him to do so. The jury desire to express their sympathy with the family of the deceased."

CITY TRADE DISP

SAWYERS AT MESSRS. SP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK JOURNAL.
DEAR SIR—Would you be good enough to publish the following in reference to the case of Messrs. F. Spaight & Sons. One of our men was discharged on Friday night, the assigning no reason. Another sawyer was discharged on his bench in the morning, but refused to lieving he would be going an injus man discharged. Several more members to go to the bench and refused, some being accustomed to work the benches being minus 6s. per week in wages paid. One sawyer working a similar machine to go to a machine worked by a discharged man, merely for the object of discharging

...died down in large numbers in Duorn, Delast, and
apparently also in other Irish cities and towns, and
the undesirable state of things described by Father
Creagh is certainly very typical by all accounts of
the state of affairs prevailing in many other localities.
If Limerick is typical of other localities as
regards Jewish methods, all I can say is God help
our nation and our race, unless something is done,
and done speedily also, to change such a deplorable
state of things. Now, being responsible as I am
for the welfare of the many thousands of men and
boys, and seeing the greatness of the evil that
stares us in the face, I would consider myself a
traitor to my religion or my country if I did not
raise my voice, even though I stood alone, against
such an evil. I knew very well that

I would be the object of much bitter attack

from the enemies of God and from those who had
been duped by the Jews, by those who were in their
hands and wanted to screen themselves; but I did
not expect such a letter from Mr. Davitt as ap-
peared in Monday's issue of the Freeman. I will
say nothing about Mr. Davitt, or as to his motives
in writing such a letter. I will give him credit for
the highest, but as his letter may be against the
common good,

I am surely bound to make some reply.

I will read his letter for you. Mr. Davitt writes:
"Sir—I will ask you to allow me a little of your
space to deal with a matter which is, in my humble
judgment, one of public concern to all who love and
revere the Catholic religion, and who have no less
a degree of affection for the name and honour of
Ireland." I thoroughly agree with Mr. Davitt that
this is a matter, in my humble judgment, "one of
public concern to all who love and revere the
Catholic religion, and who have no less a degree of
affection for the name and honour of Ireland."
That is, just as I stated, why I spoke against the
Jewish usurer. Mr. Davitt continues:—"It has
been the unique glory of our country that
its original conquest to the cause of Christianity
was effected without bloodshed, while the
sons of St. Patrick have truly upheld
that reputation from then till now. Irish
Catholics have suffered every possible form of religious
oppression known to the perverted ingenuity
of the authors of the Penal Code, but it is their
proud boast that neither in Ireland nor in any land
to which English rule has forced them to fly did
they ever resort to a counter religious persecution."
Yes, unfortunately Ireland has "suffered every
possible form of religious oppression known to the
perverted ingenuity of the authors of the Penal
Code." But tell me, is that the reason why we
should voluntarily submit to another and equally
cruel persecution at the hands of the Jews,
as Catholics are being persecuted this very day
by the power of the Jews and Freemasons of
France, where, as I have told you, that all
religious orders have been turned out, where
their property has been confiscated and seized by
the State, and Catholic children forced to go to
godless schools, where the name of God, the name
of their Creator and Redeemer, Jesus Christ, can
not be mentioned. Nor is the persecution in France
anything new.

The Jews have always been a danger to Christian people.

They were the cause of the Spanish Inquisition
being instituted. I do not want to defend the
Spanish Inquisition, but hear what Pastor, a
writer of undoubted impartiality, says in his
"History of the Popes":—"This tribunal (the
Spanish Inquisition) was created in the first
instance to deal with the special circumstances of
the Jewish community in Spain. No other

Here is what Abbe Rohrbacher says:—"About
this time (1185), the Jews had come into evil
notoriety in the West. The young King of France,
Phillip Augustus, showed a great aversion for
them, even though they were powerful throughout
his kingdom, and especially Paris. His biographer,
Bigord, tells the reason:—"This Prince was often
heard to say to the noblemen who had been brought
up with him at court that every year on Holy
Saturday, or another day in Holy Week, the Jews
of Paris out of contempt for the Christian religion
used to murder a Christian, as if in sacrifice, in the
underground places of the city. As they had con-
tinued for a long time in this diabolical hatred
they were convicted many times during the
lifetime of his father, and had been burnt
at the stake for their crimes. Moreover,
the Jews had killed and crucified St.
Richard." So speaks Bigord in his life of
Phillip Augustus. This is also confirmed by
William, of Armerica, another chaplain of the
same king. Another contemporary, Robert Abbe
of Mount St. Michael, bears witness to the same
statistics under the year 1171. Thibaut, Count of
Chartres, he says, burnt several Jews living at
Blois, because after having crucified a child at
Easter

out of hatred to the Christians,

they had put it into a sack and thrown it into the
Loire where it was afterwards found. The Jews
convicted of this crime were delivered to the flames,
except those who embraced the Christian faith.
They did the same cruelty to St. William at Nor-
wich in England, in the time of King Stephen.
The martyr's body was interred in the Cathedral
Church and miracles were wrought at his tomb.
There is mention too, of a similar case at
Gloucester, in the reign of Henry II.
In France, likewise, the impious Jews
have done the same in the Castle
of Pontoise, to St. Richard, whose body having
been carried to Paris and interred in the church,
became famous for the splendour and multitude of
his miracles. Brompton, an English writer, re-
cords the martyrdom of the young St. William in
the ninth year of King Stephen's reign—which is
the year 1144—that of the child crucified at
Gloucester in the 6th year of Henry II.—that is
1160. And lastly, we find in the chronicles of
Gerald, an Englishman, and in the Annals of the
Abbey of Melrose, that a child named Robert was
killed by the Jews at Easter, 1181, and buried in
the Church of St. Edmund, where, they say, he
worked numberless miracles. Such then, is the
united testimony of writers, French and English,
recording the history of those times. In modern
days the Jews and others pretend that these facts
are calumnies, but according to the historians of
that epoch the Jews were convicted judicially
before the tribunals. If you say "the witnesses
and judges are liars," that is no answer, for every
criminal might say the same. If you say, as
some say nowadays, "the Jews could not commit
such crimes because God's law, which they
profess, forbids such crimes"—that is to suppose
a man cannot break God's law nor be a criminal.
But that is begging the question. Above the
Divine Law, above the Bible, the Jew puts a human
law—the Rabbinical Law—the Talmud. Now,
the Talmud not only permits, but commands the
Jew, and recommends him to deceive and to kill a
Christian every time occasion offers. This is a
fact beyond doubt, and merits the concentrated
attention of peoples and kings. Sixtus of Sierra
—a Jewish convert of the 16th century—in his
"Bibliothèque Sainte," selects parts of the Talmud,
from which he takes the following passages:—

I—We ordain that every Jew curse

malignity being introduced into Ireland, under the
pretended form of material regard for the welfare of
our workers. The reverend gentleman complained
of the rags and poverty of the children of Limerick,
as compared with the prosperity of the Jews,
and on this ground deliberately incited the people
of that city to hunt the Jews from their midst."

These words of sarcasm

on the rags and poverty of our people have an un-
expected sound in the mouth of Mr. Davitt. It
does not become him to laugh at Irish poverty.
Nor have I deliberately "incited the people to hunt
the Jews." My words were, and are—"Have
nothing to do with the Jews. If you have transac-
tions with them, get out of them as soon as you
can, then keep away from them." Mr. Davitt again
says:—"Let me suggest a field for his reforming
energies, which will not require the invocation of any
poisonous feeling of racial animosity or of un-
Christian-like hate. Let him attack the English
rule of Ireland which levies £12,000,000 of taxes
every year on our lives and industries, not to the
good but to the injury of our country. Let him try
and induce the people of this country
to save a few millions every year out of
the ten millions spent needlessly on
intoxicating drink. Let him do work of this kind
for the good of Limerick and the progress of Ire-
land, and the rags he complains of and the poverty
he deplures will, if he is successful, vanish far
more effectively and sooner than by preaching a
cowardly vendetta of anti-Semitic prejudice. For-
tunately, Limerick is a stronghold of true
Nationalist sentiment, and cannot be in-
duced to dishonour Ireland by any response
to such unworthy and un-Catholic invitations." Let
me thank Mr. Davitt for his kindness in
pointing out such a noble field of work, but if Mr.
Davitt was in daily and hourly touch with the
people here as I am—if he were to see the curse
brought upon the poor by the Jewish trade, if he
were to see the robbery that is going on by the
weekly instalment system of the Jews, and the
exorbitant prices demanded for wretched goods,
if he were to see the misery and strife caused in
the household by the dealings of the women of the
house with the Jews—if he were to see the results
of their enormous usury and the efforts made by
the poor to release themselves when they have
become entangled in the Jewish net, he might
begin to think they were as bad an evil to Ireland

as landlordism and over-taxation,

and he might think there was enough for me to
mind without my trying to do what he and his
colleagues failed to do on the floor of the British
House of Commons. And as regards the drink
question, you, the men of the Confraternity, know
my labours to put down that evil. Yes,
"fortunately Limerick is a stronghold of true
National sentiment," and cannot be induced to
dishonour Ireland by any response to such an un-
worthy and un-Catholic letter as Mr. Davitt has
written. Let the members of the Confraternity
investigate Jewish dealings for themselves, and
then if they find what I have said is true, and I am
convinced that it is true, then I appeal to you not
to prove false to Ireland, false to your country, and
false to your religion, by continuing to deal with
Jews. If the Jews are allowed to go on as they
have been doing in a short time we will be their
absolute slaves, and slavery to them is worse than
the slavery to which Cromwell condemned the poor
Irish who were shipped to the Barbadoes.

Now leave the Jews alone.

Remember, I warn you to do them no bodily harm.
Such a thing I could never approve of. It would
not be Christian-like. But keep away from them,

stance that has come under notice, a special constable
was told off to look after each individual whose
avocation carried him through the different parts
of the city. Our advice in the last issue of the
LEADER appears to be adopted by that
section of the citizens whose feelings urged them
to regrettable demonstrations of unnecessary vio-
lence. No good can be gained by such a procedure.
In fact it can only be best described as cowardly. If
the Israelites are not wanted the best course to
illustrate the fact, is not to deal with them. In the
words of the Rev. Father Murphy, given above,
pay them, and have done with them. If this
course is maintained the attitude of those, who for
one reason or another use physical force, will in a
short time be unnecessary for obvious reasons.

ENNIS BAILIFF SUED

(FROM OUR DISTRICT REPORTER.)

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions on Tuesday, before
County Court Judge Carton, K.O., Patrick Hehir,
Kilbricans, sued Alix R. Martin, special bailiff,
Ennis, for the recovery of £50; for the removal of
plaintiff's property from his house on August last.
Mr. John Cullinan, solicitor, appeared for the
plaintiff, and Mr. H. Crowe (instructed by Mr. G.
Kerin, solicitor), was for the defendant.

The evidence was that the defendant took pos-
session of certain property of the plaintiff in the
month of August, for Mr. Kelly, consisting of fowl,
turkeys, turf, etc. The bailiff, he alleged, while in
possession of the place for about 11 days, burned
the turf.

Mr. Crowe submitted an indenture conveying the
lands of Kilbricken from Michael Lynch to Thomas
Kelly, and there was a subsequent action in Dublin
between the same parties. The defendant had
been acting since as the agent for Mr. Kelly, and
the plaintiff was simply a workman and herdsman
of Mr. Lynch.

The defendant said he had been acting as agent
for Mr. Kelly, and had his appointments in writing;
he had put on cattle in the lands for Mr. Kelly in
August, and they were removed four or five days
after by the Lynches; there was a good deal of
wrangling between them; in the removal of the
property there was nothing broken except the
throwing out of the turf.

His Honor—But did the men drive out the
fowl? Yes; they chased them out; they lifted
out the crops, and also the turf; nothing was
broken.

Mr. Michael Lynch, in answer to Mr. Crowe,
stated that he was in possession of the land since
1883; Hehir was not a caretaker, and did not work
for him.

His Honor said he would give a decree for £5.
Mary O'Donoghue, Newmarket-on-Fergus, also
sued Alex. R. Martin, special bailiff, Ennis, for the
sum of £10 damages sustained by plaintiff by
reason of the defendant having on the 26th Novem-
ber illegally broken into her house at Newmarket-
on-Fergus. Mr. Healy, solicitor, was for the plain-
tiff, and Mr. Kerin, solicitor, for the defendant.

The plaintiff said she kept a huxter's shop in
Newmarket; when the defendant called on her he
said he had two decrees against her; she went to
borrow some money, but could not get it; she went
to the post office to wire for some money, as she had
some money then; when she returned she found
the door, which was locked, opened; the bailiff
had got an iron bar at her brother's forge and
broke the lock, and was in possession; she gave
him £8 16s.; he gave her a decree, but did not set
out the expenses; the lock was broken.

After further evidence, his honor gave a decree
for 40s.

to go to a machine worked by a disci-
ber, merely for the object of discharging
seven, in fact, had plenty of work at the
but the firm seems to want a dispute,
an advance in wages was got the me-
subjected to tyranny. I will give you
stances of it. One of our sawyers
word that on account of sickness he co-
to work, the following morning at six
was stopped and told that he should
manager. Another of our members lo-
over the burial of his sister, and was
Just to give you the substance of it.
The manager asked the deputations
eight men discharged he willing to work
in dispute, and was answered yes,
with that, six out of the eight would
back, and the manager said that the
work irrespective of our rules or society
bring non-society men in, and if we
firm was prepared to meet us. They
were sorry that they were not received
spirit than by the manager remarking
think if you now looked for an advance
would get it?" The mill is worked
mostly by unskilled labour, and so
men did not leave till the men in
replaced by unskilled labour. If we
our grievances I would take up too much
valuable space. Trusting you will
remain, yours truly,

P. Downey, Branch

CORPORATE M

The Mayoralty

It is now almost beyond a question
the present Mayor (Councillor Michael
will be returned unopposed for a
office as Chief Magistrate. Councillor
gast, who notified his intention of
Mayoral Chain, will, it is rumoured,
candidature.

The City Shrievalty

Mr. James Flynn, proprietor of the
Hotel, appears to be the favoured candi-
City Shrievalty. Mr. Flynn is deserving
and has a large section of the Council.
It is stated that Mr. F. Kearney, LL.D.
tive), is also a candidate.

THE SHRIEVALTY OF L COUNTY

On Monday, before Mr. John Har-
missioner of the High Court for taking
the Knight of Glin, D.L., was sworn
Sheriff of the County of Limerick.
K. Lucas was re-sworn Under Sheriff.

DROWNING FATA

The body of Michael Anglim, 54, a
labourer, but of no fixed place of residence,
floating this morning in the Shannon
above Limerick. The deceased was
the past two days. The police were
the occurrence, and the Coroner, Dr.
has been communicated with for the
inquest being held. It is believed that
was an accidental one.

CHARGE OF LAR

Christian people.

They were the cause of the Spanish Inquisition being instituted. I do not want to defend the Spanish Inquisition, but hear what Pastor, a writer of undoubted impartiality, says in his "History of the Popes":—"This tribunal, the Spanish Inquisition, was created in the first instance to deal with the special circumstances of the Jewish community in Spain. No other European State had suffered to the extent that Spain was then suffering from the unrelenting system of usury and organised extortion practised by these dangerous aliens. Persecutions were the natural consequence, and often the only ultimatum before the Jews was Baptism or death. Thus the number of merely nominal converts to the Christian faith soon became very great. The secret Jews were incomparably more dangerous than those who openly professed their religion. If the latter monopolised the greater part of the wealth and commerce of the country, the former threatened alike the Spanish Nationality and the Christian Faith. On the one hand they contrived to insinuate themselves into a number of ecclesiastic charges, and even to become Bishops, and on the other to attain high municipal honours, and to marry into all the noble families. These advantages and their great wealth were all covertly devoted to the subjugation of the Spaniards and the undermining of their Faith in favour of the Jews and Judaism. Things had come to such a pass that the interests of Christian Spain was at stake." The inquisition was created as a remedy for these evils." Pastor quotes Hefele (Ximenes) A. Huber, Vol. V. Again surely the Irish people at home and abroad never resorted to a "counter religious persecution," nor can it be said that I asked you to persecute the Jews. All I asked you was to open your eyes, and to see how you were allowing yourselves to be plundered, and to put a stop to the same by

simply leaving the Jews severely alone.

Mr. Davitt continues—"In the year 1747 or thereabouts the Irish House of Commons, in rebuke to the then anti-Jewish outbreak in England, openly condemned such un-Christian violence and extended a welcome to oppressed Jews to the shelter of the then laws of Ireland." Does Mr. Davitt wish to hold up the Irish Parliament of the eighteenth century as a model Irish Parliament? If so, let him study Mr. Lecky's "History of the Eighteenth Century," and he will see that Ireland at that time had no bitterer enemy than its own Parliament. "A few years ago, perhaps a dozen, the Chief Rabbi of London, on a visit to Dublin, declared that when he set foot on Irish soil he was in the only land in Europe in which his race had never suffered persecution." Why did the Chief Rabbi say that Ireland was the only country in which his race had never suffered persecution? In the first place remember that we are not persecuting them. But at that time we had not felt the result of the

Jewish usurer's trade.

It takes some time to have their persecutions thoroughly felt. But why did every other land persecute them? Simply because of the vile practices of the Jew. Again, every effect has a cause, and a universal effect must have a universal cause. People do not persecute their friends, but their enemies. Hence is it not only fair to conclude that the Jews have proved themselves to be the enemies of every country in Europe, and every nation has

Jew, and recommends him to deceive and to kill a Christian every time occasion offers. This is a fact beyond doubt, and merits the concentrated attention of peoples and kings. Sixtus of Sierra—a Jewish convert of the 16th century—in his "Bibliothèque Sainte," selects parts of the Talmud, from which he takes the following passages:—

- 1—We ordain that every Jew curse three times a day all the Christian people, and pray God to confound them and exterminate them with their Kings and Princes; and that the priests do so, especially while praying in the Synagogue, in hatred of Jesus the Nazarene.
- 2—God gives permission to the Jews to appropriate to themselves the goods of the Christians as often as they can—be it by fraud, or violence, or usury or theft.
- 3—All Jews are ordered to look on all Christians as brutes, and not to treat them better than the animals.
- 4—Jews can do no harm, nor can the Gentiles do any good; they shall, for this reason, strive by every means to kill the Christians.
- 5—If a Jew, wishing to kill a Christian, kills a Jew by mistake, he deserves pardon.
- 6—Should a Jew see a Christian on the edge of a precipice, he is bound there and then to throw him over.

A converted Rabbi of our own times attests the same in other words.

—Rohrbacher (Bk lxx pp 405-407).

In the second half of the 15th century the Church had the glory of more than one martyr sent to Heaven. The first was a young child. St. Andrew was born November 16th, 1459, near Innsbruck in the Tyrol. Having lost his father at an early age he was reared by his godfather, who lived in a house near the Bolsano main road. As Andrew was playing one day in company with other children, he was seen by a party of Jews who were taken with the boy's appearance. These wicked minded individuals asked the godfather to give them the child that they might look after his education. At the same time they offered a substantial bribe in the shape of a large sum of silver. They were ten in number and were headed by a Rabbi. Having become the owner of Andrew they took him into a wood, placed him on a large stone and circumcised him, uttering at the same time most horrible blasphemies against

the Holy Mass of Jesus.

The boy begged for mercy, but they took him, opened his veins, fastened him in the form of a cross to a tree and ran away. When news of this tragic occurrence was raised abroad they tried to hide the remains of the unfortunate child and buried them at Rinn, when God attested the holiness of the young martyr by a multitude of favours granted to a concourse of Christians. From that hour the tomb of the Blessed Andrew was visited by pilgrims from all the neighbouring countries and even from several parts of France. The Emperor Maximilian built a chapel on the spot. These extracts speak for themselves, and if Mr. Davitt is able to disprove these historical statements of the Abbe Rohrbacher, from whom I can

have been doing in a short time we will be their absolute slaves, and slavery to them is worse than the slavery to which Cromwell condemned the poor Irish who were shipped to the Barbadoes.

Now leave the Jews alone.

Remember, I warn you to do them no bodily harm. Such a thing I could never approve of. It would not be Christian-like. But keep away from them, and let them go to whatever country they came from, and not add to the evils of our fates. Let Mr. Davitt write what he pleases. We know our own business here, and let this self-constituted advocate of the Jews injure his country by nurturing such an evil state of things.

An English View

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK LEADER

DEAR MR. EDITOR—I enclose you a cutting from the current number of the *Catholic Times*. It has a few words to say on the alien immigration question, which may be of interest to some of your pro-semitic readers.—Yours very faithfully,

DEB.

"THE IMMIGRATION OF FOREIGNERS."

Joseph Banister, Brickleigh Lodge, Shoot-up-Hill, Brondesbury, N.W.:—The immigration returns show that more than a quarter of a million native British and Irish left the United Kingdom during the eleven months ending November 30, 1900, to seek a livelihood in the United States and the Colonies. Whilst we are thus losing the flower of our working and agricultural population, the criminals, paupers, anarchists and menials of other countries are coming here in such huge swarms that a Royal Commission, composed of Lord Rotschild and his nominees, was forced to recommend the enactment of a measure for restricting the alien inflow. Such a measure would not, of course, be directed against immigrants of any particular religion, as its objects will be the exclusion of undesirables whatever faith they may profess. The only opposition to this restriction movement has thus far come entirely from the Jews and the large portion of the London Press they control. Realising, however, that this opposition is not strong enough to prevent Parliament from dealing with the alien plague the Semites are now endeavouring to strengthen it from outside their own body, and in this week's *Jewish Chronicle* an appeal is made to the Roman Catholic for their help. Now, I earnestly request that you will permit me, a Protestant, to urge the adherents of your religion to refrain from rendering it. The evidence supplied the Alien Immigration Commission as to the general villainy of the alien invaders; of the vice, crime, disease and corruption they are responsible for in England, was so overwhelming and convincing that one is forced to regard any foreigner enjoying England's hospitality that opposes the restriction movement as a despicable ingrate, and any native that opposes it as a renegade and traitor to his own race and country. Roman Catholics are treated in Britain with fairness and tolerance they do not receive in even many Roman Catholic countries, especially those like France and Germany, whose Press is controlled chiefly by Jews. If, however, the Roman Catholics should, as a body, ally themselves with a pack of aliens who, it is proved, contribute more than seven times more prisoners in proportion to their

to the post office to wire for some money, as she had some money then; when she returned she found the door, which was locked, opened; the bailiff had got an iron bar at her brother's forge and broke the lock, and was in possession; she gave him £8 16s.; he gave her a decree, but did not set out the expenses; the lock was broken.

After further evidence, his honor gave a decree for 40s.

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, HENRY STREET

The annual retreat for the members of the Third Order of St. Francis, and all others who may wish to attend, will begin in the above Church on Sunday next, the 24th inst, and will conclude on Sunday, 31st. The retreat will be conducted by the Rev. C. F. Maher, O.F.M., Cork. There will be a lecture each week day after the 11 o'clock Mass, and in the evening at 7.30, there will be Rosary, Sermon, and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

MR. HUGH O'NEILL'S SECOND CONCERT

Mr. O'Neill, owing to the great success of his concert on Sunday night, has decided to again hold it on Sunday night next, the 24th inst, in the Athenæum. The programme will consist of the best talent in the city, also several Gaelic prize winners.

MALICIOUS INJURY

At the Newcastle West Quarter Sessions, Daniel Culhane was awarded two guineas for the alleged malicious burning of his hay. Daniel Hughes was awarded £30 for similar reasons. Applicant's nephew (John Hayes) pleaded guilty the previous day to committing the act, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Mr. Cussen, solicitor, appeared for the applicant.

RUNAWAY HORSE

Courageous Action of a Constable

A horse in charge of a man named John Downes took fright in Catherine-street on Friday last, whilst the driver was engaged elsewhere. The animal galloped along in the direction of Hart-stonge-street. Constable Prenderville observing the runaway pluckily put himself in position and sprang at the horse's head as he passed and succeeded in grasping the reins. After being dragged a short distance he managed to bring the animal to a standstill by pulling him in on the path. The constable fortunately escaped unhurt.

UNITED IRISH LEAGUE

WEST LIMERICK EXECUTIVE

The usual monthly meeting of this Executive will be held at Newcastle West on Wednesday, 3rd February, at 2.30 o'clock, and as very important business will be under discussion, it is expected all branches will send delegates.

above Limerick. The deceased was the past two days. The police were the occurrence, and the Coroner, Dr. H. has been communicated with for the inquest being held. It is believed that was an accidental one.

CHARGE OF LARCENY

At the Police Court to-day, before R. M. Thomas Keane, a small boy, with the larceny of two gold rings, to a Mrs. Quaid. The rings were taken and Mr. Hickson having heard the charge the accused from custody.

MR. HENRY O'SHEA'S RESIGNATION

In connection with the resignation of O'Shea, George-street, as a member of the Directory, a meeting of the City, English United Irish League will be held on the Town Hall to consider the matter.

ACTION AGAINST RAUCOUS COMPANY

At the Ennis Quarter Sessions on fore His Honor Judge Carton. John O'Shea, Great Southern and West Company for £4 by reason of a fine on the 7th September last. solicitor for the plaintiff, when evidence said a man having taken a ticket, was bound to see that he got into the His honor dismissed the case.

ELECTIONS

AT LIMERICK UNION

An Interesting Feature

At the meeting of the Limerick day a discussion took place relative to the appointment of superintendent to the new huts, who would also do work of mechanics and plumber as well. Alderman Jones sented from merging the two offices were three candidates—Messrs M'Naghan, and Sheehan. On a poll Mr. G. 31 votes, Mr. Sheehan 30, and Mr. G. The feeling of the board was that taking a second poll, the two members for the lowest candidate should be asked to vote regarding the highest two agreed to, one voted for each, leaving a majority still 1; the Chairman (neely) accordingly declared him elected. Nash, solicitor, who appeared formally objected to this procedure on the as four members had declined to vote poll, the manner in which they would second poll was not known. Note a objection.

Mr. W. J. Holmes was elected clerk.

Avoid FOREIGN MATCHES, and use IRISH MATCHES. None better.